

ARE TWO ORDERS OF GENIUS

Dr. Stanton Coit of London Does Not Place Bernard Shaw in the First Rank.

It is astonishing, said Dr. Stanton Coit of London during his latest stay in Boston, how the people of continental Europe admire George Bernard Shaw. He is the only English writer since Lord Byron who has made any impression on them. His wit is appreciated in Paris and Berlin, even though it loses much in translation.

There are two orders of genius, said Doctor Coit, and in the first order he placed those who saw and felt the ultimate needs of the people, like Lincoln and Lord Bacon. The second order includes such men as Shaw and those journalists who are sensitive to the immediate needs of the people.

Shaw is typical of our day the world over. There is nothing of the expert about him; yet the deeper meaning of our age is that it is an age of specialists. I never could do what most of you Americans do—get your literature from weekly and monthly magazines. I want to be in the company of master minds of literature like Plato, Aristotle, Dante, Kant. These are the great minds of the world—then men of the first order. You never go to Shaw for anything of the first order, and if you do you don't feel that you are in touch with a man of the first order.

HAD TO THINK OF OTHERS

English Market Gardener Reminded That the Law is Supposed to Protect All.

England, which has frequent plagues of wasps and an occasional overproduction of fleas, has long been supposed to be free from flies, so that it was no special cruelty to deprive horses of their tails, a useless appendage, as there are not, as in America, any flies to brush away. A recent case in a London court shows that when the fly has a chance no such immunity prevails. J. Perry Bland of Sunbury-on-the-Thames, complained of "a plague of flies" against his neighbor, Stanton Yates, an intensive gardener. The justice said he was reluctant to interfere with what appeared to be a profitable industry, but that he must grant an injunction restraining the defendant from stacking or depositing manure so as to be a nuisance to the plaintiff. Defendant testified that he used about 1,500 tons of manure a year making beds for his intensive gardening. From which it appears that in England a man may not carry on even a necessary and profitable industry to the injury of his neighbors.

A STUBBORN MOLAR.

"The dentist who pulled my tooth hurt me so I believe he had something against me."

"You're right. He did have something against you."

"What was it?"

"His knee."—Baltimore Sun.

THE REASON THEREFOR.

Friend (in London art gallery)—So they skied your picture, old top?

Painter—Fortunately! They evidently recognized its value and hung it beyond the reach of the slashing militants, y'know!—Puck.

FOR REAL ENJOYMENT.

"Going to the theater again? Why, you saw that piece only the other night."

"Yes, but not in my new frock."

DUBIOUS.

"Is that dispensary dentist really a society man?"

"I believe he figures to quite a large extent in charity bawls."

THE PROPER PLACE.

"Where shall we put this pugilist's cut on the page?"

"By all means make it an upper-cut."

TRUE DEFINITION.

Fairfax—What kind of a plant is the Virginia creeper?

Harrison—It isn't a plant; it's a railroad.—The Club Fellow.

A TEST.

Uplifter—I can see good in all things.

Pat—Can you see good in a fog?—Judge.

GOPHER IS INJURIOUS

RECOGNIZED AS MOST IMPORTANT ENEMY OF AGRICULTURE.

Natural Food of Rodent Consists of Succulent Roots and Such Green Vegetation as Can Be Dragged Into the Burrow.

No other animal attacking the underground parts of alfalfa can equal or even closely approach the gopher in destructiveness. The pocket gopher occurs in almost all sections and is everywhere recognized as an important enemy of agriculture on account of its habits of feeding on cultivated pasture grasses and grains. They are injurious in fields of grain which they destroy in great quantities. In cultivated fields they are harmful on account of the large mounds which they throw up in digging their burrows.

The plains pocket gopher, which holds sway on the Western plains, and the prairie pocket gopher which is to be found in almost all parts of the country, are very similar in habits, and the methods of combating one form will also serve for the other.

The prairie gopher is short and stocky, showing an average length of about ten inches from the tip of its nose to the end of its stubby, hairless tail. Its body is covered with silky dark-brown hair, its eyes are small and well protected by fur, and its ears are so short as hardly to cause a ripple in the smooth-lying fur of the head. Its front feet are furnished with long, strong claws and otherwise modified for digging. In fact, the whole structure of the animal fits it for its subterranean existence.

Except for possible brief excursions at periods of migrating, the gopher passes practically its entire life in its burrows. Indeed, it is a rare occurrence to find one abroad on any errand. They appear to live solitary, each individual gopher apparently bent on having the world to himself, and each digging and taking care of his own dwelling. Doubtless where fields are so badly infested that tunnels cross and recross, more than one gopher may be trapped in the same runway. The female produces but one litter of young per year, yet because of her sheltered life raises enough of them that the species is constantly increasing.

The natural food of the gopher consists of succulent roots and such green vegetation as can be dragged from the surface into the burrow. The coming of alfalfa, with its deep-growing suc-



Pocket Gopher.

culent roots, has largely solved the question of food supply for this animal by providing it with an abundance easily accessible both in winter and in summer. Truly the conditions of the alfalfa field are such as to render life easy for the gopher tribe. Not only does the animal injure alfalfa by actual consumption of the roots, but by covering up a considerable portion (sometimes 20 per cent) of the area badly infested, and by rendering the crop in fields so infested difficult to harvest. Of the many methods of combating these animals, poisoning has been found at once the quickest and most efficient. This is done by putting carbon bisulphide into the burrow and closing the burrow at once. The fluid may be poured into the burrow directly from the bottle (an ounce of the liquid) or preferably a wad of cotton saturated and rolled into the hole, and the opening closed immediately.

PROPER TIME TO CUT GRASS

Haste Makes Waste When Crop Is Hurried to Barn Not Fully Cured—Hurrying Doesn't Pay.

As to the best time for cutting grass, it does not pay to be in too much of a hurry. When the grass is young and tender and seemingly succulent in the fresh state, it is harder to cure, dries and shrinks more and has not nearly the food value of the more mature crop.

While the opposite extreme should be avoided, cutting before the seed is so ripe as to scatter, there is much more nourishment in the matured stalk; and one farmer who was complimented for bringing his cattle through the winter on a minimum amount of grain and yet keeping them in good flesh attributes his success largely to this fact.

Haste makes waste when the crop is hurried to the barn not fully cured. Hay cut green requires more thorough drying than that almost overripe. If the season is a wet one hay can be mown and taken in the same day when a pleasant day comes, even without a tedder, if mated.

Litter Plan of Feeding.

The deep litter plan of feeding grain, especially for morning, gives splendid results. If the ration is scattered through the litter in the scratching pen, after fowls have gone to roost, it will be ready for them in the morning, giving them both food and exercise, and save some early morning work for you.

AS SEEN BY THE FUTURIST

His Philosophy at Odds Often With the Bages of Other Days—His Affections.

The futurist goes in for weird effects in art, in music, in poetry and in dress, but he has only recently "broken out" in philosophy. Signor Marinetti, who is said to be the leading futurist poet, has been expounding futurist manifestoes in London. Disappointment has been expressed that he does not wear futurist clothes—he is ever seen in irreproachable dress most suitable to the occasion—and yet possibly this is the effect of his career, for he has the reputation of being one of the best of Sicilian actors and orators. The following are some of Marinetti's dicta, epigrams from one of his addresses.

Woman is an obsession.

Love has lost its absolute value.

Men only love women who are extravagant.

Futurism is based on the development of sensibility.

The fanatic is the person who offers today what will be the platitude of tomorrow, and so is the futurist. Such is progress.

Poetry is no longer in favor. Why? Because it does not deal with life as it is. It is like a stagecoach lumbering along when motor cars and aeroplanes dash by at lightning speed.

RAPTURE OF POETIC MIND

At Least, as He Asserts, There is Food for Thought in the Lines He Declaims.

A New York poet was favoring a friend with a few of his latest verses. They were descriptive of a beautiful girl. The poet read:

"Her hair was massed in flowing curls,

The color of a whisper."

This made the listener sit up. "What's that?" he said. "Read it again."

"I thought you would say something about that," the poet answered. "I don't want to appear egotistical, but that little phrase gives some scope for the exercise of the mind."

"In what way?"

"Don't you see," continued the poet, "how beautifully that describes the shade of her hair? Every poet speaks of golden hair or raven locks. To be a success one must be original. It was nearly golden, and I convey the impression by means of that one word."

The friend looked puzzled.

"You have heard," said the poet, patiently, "that silence is golden?"

"Yes."

"Well, if silence is golden, what would a whisper be? It would be nearly golden, wouldn't it?"

THOSE MEXICAN TOWNS.

"Hurrah," yelled father. "Hurrah a couple of times!"

"What in the world is the matter?" asked mother. "You act like a monkey!"

"I've just discovered a wonderful thing!" father replied. "Here's one town in Mexico with a name that is pronounced exactly like it is spelled!"—Kansas City Star.

THIS WAY OUT.

"Have you an opening here for me?" asked the assertive young man.

"Yes," answered the manager. "It's right behind you."

LANGUAGES.

"All that baby says is 'Ah goo'."

"That's nothing. All its father and mother say since they took dancing lessons is 'um-la-la.'"

WELL TO BE CAREFUL.

"Do you think swimming will hurt my complexion?"

"All water is bad for some complexions."

ALL HE NEEDED.

"Say, have you forgotten that you owe me a hundred francs?"

"No, not yet; give me time."—Pele-Mele.

FAINT HEART.

"Have you spoken to father yet?"

"Certainly. I said 'Good evening' when I passed him in the hall."—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

CONTRARY VERSIONS.

"James has a great deal of spirit in his sallies."

"Why, I understand he has such a dry wit."

SHEEP RAISING PAYS

LACK OF ATTENTION IS CAUSE OF MANY FAILURES.

Good Reasons for Expecting Continuation of High Prices for Mutton and Lamb—Demand for Wool Is on the Increase.

The consumption of mutton per capita in the United States is increasing every year, though the amount used is much less in proportion to other meat than in Europe. There are good reasons for expecting a continuation of good prices for mutton and lamb, and the demand for wool also may be expected to increase more rapidly than the production. These facts are brought out in a recent letter from a specialist of the department of agriculture to a southern farmer who inquired regarding the possibilities of the sheep business.

The department's specialist called attention to the fact that while farm-raised sheep have often not been profitable, this has usually been because of lack of proper attention and management. Variations in price of wool and mutton have stood in the way of such general interest in sheep as would cause them to be regarded as highly as they should be in the future. Ranges all over the world are now carrying about as many sheep as they can support under a strict range system, and an increase in the production of sheep products must come mainly from farms. Here, then, is the farmer's opportunity to take advantage of the increased consumption of these products.

While mutton can be produced at low cost and there is a growing demand for it, difficulty in selling may be experienced in sections where the amount of live stock produced has not been sufficient to make it worth while for regular buyers to operate. Slaughtering plants that can handle carloads are within reach of all sections, and if a sufficient number of neighbors combine to have 100 lambs of similar breeding, size and condition to ship jointly the returns are as-



Alfalfa-Fed Sheep.

sured. It will also be possible to secure visits and bids from buyers when such a number is promised. The lamb clubs of Tennessee, notably the one at Goodlettsville, have proved very successful in this work.

The same organization can also be used in disposing of the wool.

In countries where economy in farm management has been studied a long time, the sheep is considered to be necessary in utilizing vegetation on such waste lands as are not wet or marshy. But the sheep can hold its place on high-priced land as a meat producer alone. Compared with larger animals it has some important advantages. First, the lambs mature very rapidly, being marketable at four months of age or later, according to breeding and feeding. This is an economy because a larger proportion of the total feed goes into increase of weight than in slower growing animals. Second, the sheep consumes a greater variety of plants than do other animals. Many of such plants are detrimental to pastures and would otherwise require hand labor to hold them in check. Third, grain waste in harvesting can be entirely recovered by sheep. These facts prompt some farmers to claim that the summer food of sheep costs nothing, because what they consume would otherwise bring no returns.

Compared with hogs the sheep has an advantage in the wider variety of materials it consumes. Being a ruminant it makes its gain with a minimum of grain and expensive concentrates. This is especially important on those kinds of lands that are better adapted to the production of forage crops than to grain growing.

POINTS OF A PROFITABLE HEN

Good Sign of Healthy Fowl When Comb Is Plump and Red and Wattles of a Bright Color.

If the comb of the hen is plump and red, and the face and wattles of a bright color, it is a good sign that she is in health and laying condition.

If confined at such a time she will show great restlessness, wonderful activity and be full of business when at liberty. She will be on the alert at every sound or motion.

On the other hand, if the comb appears shriveled, or the edges of the comb and wattles are of a purplish red, she will be listless, sleepy and sluggish in her movements.

In such a case she is out of condition and is either sick or likely to be before very long.

Feed Chickens at Night.

Never allow your chickens to go to roost with empty crops. They should have all the grain they will take in ten to fifteen minutes, just before they turn in.

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DIXIE HALE LOWERS

RECORD AT LOUISVILLE.

Dixie Hale, the fast little black mare owned by Thomas J. Stahl, will be shipped from Louisville to Paducah. The little pacer lowered the track record at the Kentucky state fair at Louisville last week. She will spend several days in Paducah resting up and this week will be entered in the races at the Golconda, Ill., fair and then will go to the Christian county fair at Hopkinsville. She will return to Paducah from Hopkinsville for the McCracken county fair.—Sun.

REX



To-day

Alfalfa Pays.

In a recent address, Hon. A. P. Grout, the President of the National Alfalfa Growers Association, stated that one acre of alfalfa is equal to four acres of average corn. He said: "It never occurred to me until three or four months ago to make a comparison and reduce the value of an acre of corn and alfalfa to figures. This season I put at least five tons of alfalfa to the acre into my barn, and it is worth \$20 a ton. After this hay was carefully put into my barn, some of my neighbors began to haul corn to the elevator at 50 cents per bushel, and then, for the first time, it occurred to me that if I had sold my alfalfa for \$100 and put that amount, \$100 into corn, it would have given me 200 bushels. Now this land on which I am growing alfalfa would be able, under the best conditions to grow 90 or 100 bushels, but I am not growing any such amount. If I get 75 bushels per acre, I am doing very well. This would mean that one acre of alfalfa is worth two and one-half acres of corn, and if I didn't get more than 50 bushels, (and the average is not fifty bushels in our country) then one acre of alfalfa is equal to four acres of corn. There is an incentive in growing alfalfa.—Pencilman.

SEEKING TO WOUND MEN

RATHER THAN KILL THEM.

Reports from Europe say that there is a marked increase shown in the percentage of wounded over killed, of those struck by bullets. This is due to the fact that military experts, in devising the infantry small arms, have been striving for years for a weapon that will wound a man rather than kill him.

This is not due altogether to humanitarian reasons. The experts figure that a wounded man is better than a dead man, because a man wounded generally requires another man to look after him, thus taking two men out of the fight for a time at least. Further the wounded man makes the hospital burden heavier, and as the merciful feelings of nations require an army to look after its wounded to the limit of its power, the army has to carry this burden as long as it can stagger under it.

On the other hand, a soldier who is killed is no more loss to the army's fighting strength than the soldier who is wounded, and he makes no further demands on it. Any army does not even bury its dead, unless it is convenient.

Hence it is that the new weapons will drill a hole through a man and put him out of the fight, but it will not often kill him, unless the bullet touches a vital spot. Indeed, recovery is said to be rather rapid.

The new weapons are of tremendous force, however. Some of them have enough velocity, at one mile, to pierce five men standing in front of one another.

Also, it is not unusual to find soldiers pierced from head to foot, a bullet having entered the skull and come out of the foot, the soldier having been shot while lying at full length.

DR. BEAZLEY

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(Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.)

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